

AUSTRIANS SUFFER FEW RESTRICTIONS AS RESULT OF WAR

President Draws Sharp Distinction Between Them and Germans.

GREGORY EXPLAINS HIS PROCLAMATION

Will Be Permitted to Reside and Labor in Prohibited Areas and to Travel Freely.

REGISTRATION NOT NECESSARY

Only Those Who Are Dangerous or Disloyal Are Subject to Arrest.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The Austro-Hungarian subjects in the United States, most of the million or more of whom are laborers, and are loyal to the allied war cause, will suffer few restrictions as a result of war between the lands of their birth and adoption.

In a proclamation to-day, declaring a state of war with Austria-Hungary, the president distinguished between the Austro-Hungarian subjects in this country, who are loyal to the allied war cause, and those who are disloyal. The president declared that the former would be permitted to reside and labor in prohibited areas and to travel freely, and that the latter would be subject to arrest.

TWO-FOLD MOTIVE FOR DISTINCTIONS

The president's motive in drawing distinctions between German and Austro-Hungarian subjects was two-fold. First, it was realized that the sympathy of Hungarians, Rumanians, Poles, Serbians, Czechs, Slovaks and other immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian empire generally is not with the mother country in the war, and they have not been guilty of the multifarious campaign of violence practiced under the German war system. Secondly, such a large proportion of laborers in munition and steel plants and coal mines consists of Austrian subjects that it was found practically impossible to administer against them the rigid regulations imposed upon the Germans, who are as a rule numerous, and more individualistic. The department of justice even abandoned its former plans to register Austrians along with Germans because of the immensity of the task, and the administration's determination to minimize embarrassment to Austrians, thousands of whom have demonstrated their loyalty to this country by enlisting in the army and navy.

PHRASE "ALIEN ENEMIES" DOES NOT OCCUR

As an indication of the president's difference in feeling toward subjects of the dual monarchy, it was pointed out that nowhere in the proclamation did he use the phrase, "alien enemies," as was done in previous proclamations referring to Germans. Repeatedly he referred only to "natives, citizens, denizens or subjects" of Austria-Hungary. Attorney-General Gregory explained the proclamation in this statement: "The proclamation issued by the president to-day proclaims a state of war existing between this country and Austria-Hungary, calls upon all citizens to perform their duty, warns subjects of the enemy to conform to our laws and enjoin upon American citizens the duty of treating subjects of the enemy who remain loyal to the United States with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

DEMONSTRATE STRONG LOYALTY TO AMERICA

"Many subjects of Austria-Hungary have already demonstrated their strong loyalty to this country by their faithfulness in industrial work, their organization of recruiting committees and in service with our armies. For the present, therefore, no restrictions will be placed upon the movements of subjects of Austria-Hungary. "They are not subject to the restrictions of the previous proclamations relating to German enemy aliens; they will be permitted to reside and labor in prohibited areas and to travel freely without molestation. Only those who are dangerous or disloyal are subject to arrest."

PROCLAMATION ON AUSTRIA

The proclamation follows: "Whereas, the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, bearing date of December 7, 1917, as follows: "Whereas, the Imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Heaviest Snow in Years in Parts of Virginia

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The heaviest snow in many years were reported to-day in some parts of Virginia and North Carolina, and there was a general fall of snow along the Atlantic seaboard extending as far south as the Carolinas, the Weather Bureau announced to-night. Freezing temperatures prevail in the South except along the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts and in Florida.

Temperatures will moderate somewhat in Atlantic Coast districts Thursday, but colder weather is forecast in Tennessee, the East Gulf States, the Lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Cold wave warnings were issued to-night for the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the Central Plains States and North and West Texas. The cold wave will extend into the Atlantic Coast districts by Saturday.

LEAVES RULING UPSETS PLANS OF CAMP LEE MEN

Thousands Had Planned to Visit Home Christmas Denied by War Secretary's Order.

SEEK MODIFICATION OF RULE

Four Thousand Men of Camp to Be Transferred to Regular Army. Much Insurance Carried—Medical Corps Wants Men.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

CAMP LEE, VA., December 12.—Disappointment at the action of Secretary of War Baker revoking the previous order of the department giving Christmas leave to all the men of the National Army is keenly felt in Camp Lee to-night. After weeks of preparation, during which the men have centered their thoughts on holiday furloughs, the unpleasant news that they will not be allowed to visit their homes during the Yuletide season threw them into the depths of despair.

At division headquarters this afternoon nothing had been received from the War Department regarding the ruling which will deny leave to men who live further from the camp than can be reached by trolley. It was just after a conference of railroad officials and officers of headquarters that the information reached the camp that no furloughs would be allowed. This was immediately communicated to Brigadier-General Lloyd M. Brett, commanding the camp, who stated that he had received no word on the subject.

The conference was called for the purpose of arranging for the large number of men who had made application to return home at Christmas and New Year's. Realizing that it would be something of a problem for the railroads to handle such a large number of men, the matter was taken up with the transportation companies, and negotiations had been under way for some time. It had been arranged to have a special train take the Pittsburghers to their home, and various other plans were under way to meet the situation adequately.

While it is realized that the movement of thousands of troops at Christmas would cause congestion on the roads, the men are sorry that they were not told some time in advance. As it is, all of them have made their application for leave either at Christmas or New Year's, and plans are complete for their homecoming.

It is known that pressure will be brought to bear in some quarters to have Secretary Baker withdraw his order, or at least modify it in some way so that the men can visit their homes during the holiday season.

Four thousand men are to be transferred from Camp Lee to the regular army. This has been announced, and the transfer will be under way shortly. The men will be taken in equal numbers from all of the regiments in camp, thus preventing any one command suffering from having a large number of men withdrawn.

This transfer of 4,000 men will be felt worst of all by the Pennsylvania regiments. Already these commands have had at least 1,000 men each taken from them, and placed in service elsewhere. To have organizations thus torn apart interferes with the progress of the regiments. Due to such transfers, the two Keystone State commands will be reduced to about 2,200 men each. The Virginia regiments have not suffered as have the others, the transfer of the quotas from the two Virginia regiments will not be seriously felt.

Insurance under the new government plan is such a popular thing at Camp Lee that it is believed that this command will equal if not exceed the average per capita of the National Guard or National Army camps in the country, and also the regular army and navy.

In one command, Company G, of the Third Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, commanded by Captain Conway Cooke, of Richmond, the per capita is \$8,500. The average to date is \$8,500, and while the entire figures for Camp Lee have not been completed, it is said with confidence that the average will be above \$9,000.

CROZIER APPEARS AS FIRST WITNESS

Delays and Deficiencies in Supplying Army With Ordnance Explained.

SENATE BEGINS ITS PROBE

Investigation of Navy's War Preparations Also Planned Within Few Weeks.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, December 12.—Delays and deficiencies in supplying the war army with ordnance were detailed and explained to-day by Major-General Crozier, chief of ordnance, to the Senate Military Committee at the beginning of the general inquiry planned by Congress into conduct of the war.

The hearing was public, and will be continued to-morrow, with General Crozier on the stand. Later executive sessions will be held for discussion of subjects involving military secrets. That there is a shortage of ordnance at home for training purposes General Crozier admitted, but he said there is no shortage "on the other side," and will be none. It has been possible, he said, to purchase English and French artillery for use in Europe, and he predicted that by next summer the principal shortages for training purposes would be met.

Delays in supplying ordnance, General Crozier explained, have been due to time taken for considering estimates and appropriations before Congress, and to labor difficulties in private plants. He said there is no shortage of skilled munition labor in this country, and told of a plan to retain such labor, which may be submitted to Congress.

Contracts for ordnance let on the "cost plus a percentage profit" plan, the general declared, have been economical for the government.

MILITARY POLICY IS FIRST OBSTACLE

General Crozier said an obstacle in the early work was that the military policy defined in the national defense act of 1916 contemplated a force of 1,000,000 men to be raised in five years. "It is apparent," he said, "that the original program did not contemplate our participation in the war. We compressed the five-year program into one year when it immediately became apparent that the 1,000,000 program would not do."

Preparation of estimates and actual appropriation by Congress, the general said, caused further delay. "We did everything we could," he continued, "to get the manufacturing establishments of the country going on orders in anticipation of appropriations. One obstacle was that many manufacturers did not care to spend money or could not secure loans in advance of actual appropriations. That caused very considerable delay. There also were delays under the abnormal purchasing system necessary, without time for competitive bidding in many cases."

COST PLUS 10 PER CENT PLAN WORKS OUT WELL

Referring to the "cost plus 10 per cent" contracts, General Crozier said the system had "worked out fairly well."

"But it is not as good as when prices are definitely fixed," he said. "It is better to use that only in case of emergency."

"Some manufacturers would not take fixed price contracts at all," General Crozier said. "They wouldn't take the risk except for a profit on a percentage basis. They have had their fingers burned. No orders for rifles were made at a fixed price; manufacturers wouldn't take the orders."

Upon inquiry by Senator Wadsworth, General Crozier said that early in the war, the president had allotted \$25,000,000 of his \$100,000,000 emergency fund to the War Department that emergency orders for material had been given.

Senator Wadsworth asked if any precautionary steps were taken before the war declaration. "There was a good deal of thinking and discussion done," said the general. "We prepared for sudden expansion, and did all we could."

"We have been kept back by shifting of labor, by men changing employment so often, attracted by higher wages, and living conditions. England has a law prohibiting men from leaving munition plants without permission. We should require legislation to accomplish that. I don't find an actual shortage of munition labor needed in this country. We haven't taken men into the military service to create a shortage."

SHORT OF ARTILLERY FOR TRAINING PURPOSES

"Will the American army be able to supply itself with sufficient artillery?" asked Senator Reed. "The indications are that we will be able, with the assistance of England and France," General Crozier replied. "We are short of artillery for training purposes, but we are not short on the other side, and will not be."

"How long will it take to catch up on this side?" Senator Reed queried. "We will be fairly well caught up on the most important things by next summer."

That he has a plan prepared to submit to Congress with Secretary Baker's consent to deal with the munition labor question was stated by General Crozier, but he declined to reveal its scope. The hearing adjourned until to-morrow.

The \$25,000,000 allotted from the president's emergency fund was returned when war appropriations became available to the department, it was explained.

RAILROADS PLEDGE FULL CO-OPERATION

Five Members of War Board Lay Whole Situation Before President.

NO DECISION IS REACHED

Centralization of Control of Government Traffic in Federal Manager Urged.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The railroad view of the transportation problem and its solution was laid before President Wilson to-day by the five members of the railroad war board.

At the conclusion of the conference, Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the board, announced that the whole situation had been canvassed thoroughly, but that no decision had been reached. Whatever course he decides on will draw the fullest co-operation from the railroads, the President was told, even if his plan is government operation, strongly urged by many of his advisers. The railroads, however, the war board made clear, are of the opinion that they themselves can meet the situation if given time. They regard as their first need a centralization of control of government traffic in the hands of a Federal traffic manager.

The railroads, it was reiterated, are not seeking a government loan or a repeal of antipooling laws. They believe that measures already taken for the common cause of equipment and trackage will bring relief from congestion, though government approval of railroad credit will be necessary if the roads are to raise capital that will be needed next year.

TAKE STEPS TO CLEAR CHOKEN TERMINALS

The President was told of steps already taken by the operating committee of Eastern executives to clear choken terminals. These measures, the war board said, already are showing results, and if given time the roads can put traffic on a basis as nearly normal as possible, considering the great amount of freight they are asked to transport.

Attention was called to the roads' recommendation of a month ago that the government deny transportation to more than 500 commodities classified as non-essentials. An order of this character, the President's callers insisted, would have to be issued eventually, whoever operates the roads, since there is more traffic than can be moved.

After seeing the war board members, the President received the legislative representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods, who came to Washington to urge that there be no repeal of legislation assuring the safety of railroad workmen. The railroad men were particularly concerned over reports that Congress might be asked to repeal full crew and safety appliance acts.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOUR RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS

The representatives were H. E. Willis, of the engineers; P. J. McNamara, of the firemen; W. M. Clark, of the conductors; and W. G. Doak, of the trainmen.

Orders transferring 100 locomotives from Western lines to the East were made public to-night by the war board. The engines will be started East within the next twenty-four hours to be used by the more heavily burdened Western lines in proportion to the number each owns.

Announcement to-night from New York that the Eastern operating committee had declared an embargo on export freight except for government supplies, was hailed by war board members as one of the most effective moves made yet towards relieving congested conditions.

OHIO GOVERNOR INDIGNANT

Brands Agitation for Coal for North-west, While Ohio Is Suffering, as Unacceptable Outrage.

(By Associated Press.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 12.—Governor James M. Cox to-night branded the agitation for coal for the Northwest, while Ohio "literally" was being starved to death, as an "unspeakable outrage," declaring he has discovered it was a move to enable coal operators to get prices higher than those fixed by President Wilson under the federal control law.

Governor Cox declared he will bring it at once to the attention of President Wilson. He said Dr. H. A. Garfield, Federal fuel administrator, had been called on to explain why he placed P. C. Baird at the head of the Lake shipping pool.

After several days of appeals to Washington, coal was moving into Ohio to-day without the aid of the Federal fuel administration. Governor Cox took action, which amounted practically to confiscation.

INDUSTRIAL BALTIMORE FEELS COAL SHORTAGE

BALTIMORE, December 12.—Industrial Baltimore felt the effect of the coal shortage to-day, when word was sent to the manufacturing plants, which are supplied with power by the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, that power would be cut off in the afternoon, owing to the inability of the company to obtain sufficient coal. This action involved all the large plants in the city and suburbs.

HUGE HUN WAVES BEAT ON BRITISH

Huns Must Control Facial Muscles While Negotiating With Russians

(By Associated Press.)

STOCKHOLM, December 12.—The Petrograd newspaper, Deylo Naroda, the instructions of the German general staff to the German representatives entrusted with conducting the peace negotiations on the Russian front. The instructions, as thus given, lay weight on the fact that the men who engage in the parley must be of a serious temperament, capable of controlling their facial muscles in the most ridiculous situation.

If the Russian negotiators should demand that the German Emperor should issue an order for his own arrest, and that the German people should organize a social revolution, the German representatives, according to the instructions, must say gravely: "This matter will certainly receive consideration."

The instructions, according to the newspaper's version, continue: "It may happen that at the first meeting the Russian delegates will attempt to kiss the negotiators. They must be prepared for that, and if the commander-in-chief, Ensign Krylenko, rushes toward them with open arms, they must in turn press him to their hearts and say respectfully: 'Tavariish' (comrade)."

EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS TO NORTH ATLANTIC PORTS

Releases Rail Equipment for Hauling Government Necessities, Food and Fuel.

FEDERAL FREIGHT EXCEPTED

To Relieve Congestion of Freight in Warehouses Awaiting Steamship Space for Trans-shipment to European Ports.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 12.—An embargo on all export freight, except for the United States government, on all railroads reaching North Atlantic ports was ordered to-day by the general operating committee of the Eastern railroads.

In this connection, the authority of the traffic managers comprising the export division of the Eastern carriers was extended to cover the issuance of railroad shipping permits embracing all commodities for export, except government freight, and all existing permits are canceled.

Explanation of the drastic order was made in a statement issued by the general operating committee, which declared that it is virtually essential that there be thorough co-operation in the handling of traffic for overseas shipment, so that the railway equipment, fuel, foodstuffs and government freight, shall not be used in moving traffic which cannot be promptly transhipped when it reached tidewater.

It was pointed out that as all shipments to the United Kingdom, as well as all cereal shipments to France and Italy, are controlled by the British Ministry of Shipping, which is working in close co-operation with the export division of the general operating committee, "it will be necessary that similar relationship be developed with those in control of United States, French, Italian and Russian ocean tonnage."

George D. Ogden, chairman of the export division, to-day sent a letter to the Trans-Atlantic Associated Freight Conference and the steamship committee of the New York Produce Exchange, urging the aid of commercial steamship lines. The letter follows:

"There is now in storage at the seaboard a large tonnage at railroad terminals and in public storehouses awaiting space, and if entirely consistent, it would materially contribute to relief if for the present steamship lines, in contracting cargo, would give marked preference to the traffic now at the seaboard, rather than to book new business from the interior."

"There is another situation which our committee desires to respectfully submit to your organizations, i. e., instances of shipments where cargo booked for specific sailing fails to arrive in time, thus involving a second engagement. In event it were practicable for the steamship lines, in such instances, to create a co-operative plan for the purpose of turning such belated shipments to other steamship lines that might have available space for the same foreign destination, thereby adopting, in substance, the same principle of co-ordination as has been recently undertaken between the railroads, it would relieve congestion. The foregoing suggestions apply not only to trans-Atlantic, but to freight for other foreign territory."

DISOLUTION IS VOTED

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 12.—In accordance with a favorable decree pronounced the organization a combination in restraint of trade, dissolution of the Newsprint Manufacturers' Association was voted at a meeting of the association's directors here to-day.

ONLY MINOR GAIN MADE, HOWEVER, WEST OF CAMBRAI

They Attempt to Drive Wedge Into British Line.

NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR FORCES USED IN ATTACK

British Mow Germans Down With Machine-Gun and Rifle Fire.

OPTIMISM AMONG ITALIANS

Believe That Snow Falling in Mountains Will Help Them Hold Enemy Back.

(By Associated Press.)

The Germans, following their heavy artillery preparations of recent days, have attempted to drive a wedge into the British line west of Cambrai, but, although they used numerically superior forces, their effort brought them only a minor gain.

The attack, launched between Bullecourt and Quant, was similar to that adopted by Crown Prince Rupprecht's troops when they pierced General Byng's front south of Arras, and caused a retirement of the British on the salient toward Cambrai. A like purpose doubtless was involved in the latest offensive, and for its execution huge waves of Bavarians were thrown upon the sector in an endeavor to overpower the defenses. The British, however, held tenaciously to their ground, except at one point, where the enemy penetrated a front-line position.

As in their previous attempt to wreck the Cambrai salient, the Germans lost heavily in the enterprise, the British mowing them down with machine-gun and rifle fire in the fighting which lasted from dawn until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The spot chosen for the attack was similar, from a strategic standpoint, to that near Connelec, where the offensive of a fortnight ago also began, and had it succeeded, another retirement by the British on the Cambrai sector probably would have been necessary.

INTENSIVE BOMBARDMENT STILL IS IN PROGRESS

Notwithstanding their failure, the Germans are keeping up an intensive bombardment of British and French positions all along the western front, and daily are receiving additional reinforcements in men and guns from the eastern theater.

Snow is falling heavily in the mountains along the Northern Italian front, and optimism prevails among the Italians that this will aid them definitely in holding the Austro-Germans back from the Italian plain. Amid the first flurries of the storm on Tuesday the enemy resumed his positions. Later, however, the Italians, in a counterattack, regained their lost terrain, after which the artillery duels were resumed, but with less strength than previously had been shown.

The Cossacks under Kaledines and the Bolshevik forces are reported to have met in at least two fights, with the counter-revolutionists the victors in both. The engagements occurred at Mohilev and at Tarnopolka, and the Bolshevik losses are declared to have been heavy.

General Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine, has entered Jerusalem and taken over control of the Holy City. The populace greeted the British commander cordially. In a proclamation he told the inhabitants that all sacred buildings and holy places would be protected and maintained. Meanwhile, the British army continues its successful operations in Palestine, having captured several additional positions from the Turks.

PIERCE MASS ATTACK MADE BY GERMANS

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, December 12.—A fierce mass attack was made by the Germans to-day against the elbow in the bend of the British line between Bullecourt and Quant (about ten miles west of Cambrai), says the Reuter correspondent at British headquarters in France. Their intention was to overwhelm their opponents by sheer weight of numbers. Owing to the stanchness of the British opposition, the attack only enabled the Germans to get a footing in about 500 yards of the British front line, when the attack was arrested.

Thus the attack was reduced to the limits of a very small local success at the most. The correspondent adds that it is difficult to get details, but the fighting lasted from dawn until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and the continuance of firing after that suggested a British counterattack.

In his description of the battle, the correspondent says: "What apparently was intended as a determined German attack upon the sector of our line east of Bullecourt was delivered shortly after dawn, and owing to the stanchness of our troops, was reduced to the limits of a very small local success at the most. The